The People's Korea

No. 674 EVERY WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 6, 1974 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

P. ER. SEC
B 19 1974
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Letter to President KIM IL SUNG

From Symposium on His Immortal Work Held in Algiers

PYONGYANG, Feb. 1 (KCNA)—A letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted amid warm applause of the attendants at a symposium of the representatives of the tri-continental revolutionary fighting organisations in Algeria on the immortal classic work of the leader "The Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible" which was held on January 11 in Algiers.

The letter reads:

We representatives of the revolutionary fighting organisations of three continents in Algeria—the People's Movement of the Liberation of Angola, the African National Congress of South Africa, the "Group for Study of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the members of the Mission of the Brazilian Fighting Organisation, the Anti-Fascist Resistance Organisation of Chile, the Self-Determination and Independence Movement of Canary Islands, the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, the Pan-African Youth Movement, the Oman and Arab Gulfs Popular Front for Liberation, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the South West African People's Organisation—have a symposium on your historic work "The Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible" on the occasion of the solidarity week of the tri-continental peoples.

This immortal work constitutes a shining beacon leading our struggle along the road of victory, being an historic work of genius brightly lighting the road of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for the liberation and independence of the oppressed peoples.

In the historic work you taught:

"To defeat U.S. imperialism, all countries, big and small, should fight against it....Even a small country can defeat a powerful enemy once it establishes Juche, unites the masses of the people and valiantly wages battle, regardless of sacrifice."

"All countries should form an anti-imperialist united front and take anti-U.S. joint action to crush the common enemy and attain the common goal."

Upholding these teachings with a whole heart, we will fight resolutely, regardless of the sacrifice, to beat down the common enemy and win final victory of the world revolution.

We unanimously resolved to wage a staunch struggle for the liberation, independence and freedom, taking for model the heroic struggle of the Korean people who, following the lines indicated by you, defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberated the fatherland and fought and defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world till 1950, blustering that no one could defeat them.

Respected and beloved, great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung,

We, with unanimous feelings of loyalty of our revolutionaries, express deep thanks to you who advanced the strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and are leading the world revolution to victory.

On this significant occasion, we express the firm belief that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will be achieved at an early date in accordance with the three principles of national reunification whose keynote is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point program of national reunification set forth by you.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops be withdrawn without delay so that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea may be achieved.

We express firm solidarity with the south Korean students and people of all strata in the undaunted struggle against the military fascist "regime" in south Korea and for realising the democratization of the south Korean society, preventing the country's split and accomplishing its reunification and firmly believe that their struggle will certainly be crowned with victory.

Esteemed Comrade President,

The peoples of all countries who desire to live an independent life and love peace and freedom follow with admiration the great efforts bent by you for socialist construction and reunification of the country.

Because we know that your struggle is ours and our struggle is linked with all the liberation struggles of the world and helps the Korean people in their struggle.

We wholeheartedly wish you, respected leader, good health and a long life for the final victory of the world revolution, for the liberation and independence of the world oppressed peoples and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the happiness and prosperity of the Korean people.

President KIM IL SUNG Exchanges New Year's Greetings With Foreign Leaders

* The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged New Year's messages and cards with Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba; **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of Maldive Islands; **Leopold Sedar Senghor**, President of the Republic of Senegal; **Anthony Joseph Mamo**, Governor-General of the State of Malta; **Hussein the First**, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan; **Haile Selassie the First**, Emperor of the Empire of Ethiopia; **Urho Kekkonen**, President of the Republic of Finland; **Juvenal Habyalimana**, President of the Republic of Ruanda; **Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq; **Aristides Pereira**, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, **Luiz Cabral**, Chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Comrade **Enrico Berlinguer**, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party; and Comrade **Nosaka Sanzo**, Chairman of the CC of the Japan Communist Party.

* The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, exchanged New Year's cards with **Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; **Yakubu Gowon**, Head of the Federal Military Government and General Commander of the Army of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; **Chaudhri Fazal Elahi**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Margrette the Second**, Queen of the Kingdom of Denmark; Archbishop **Makarios**, President of the Republic of Cyprus; Major **Marien Ngouabi**, President of the People's Republic of the Congo; **William Richard Tolbert**, President of the Republic of Liberia; **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon; **William Gopallawa**, President of the Republic of Sri Lanka; and **Ngarta Tombalbaye**, President of the Republic of Chad.

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* The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received New Year's messages from the following organisations: The members of **the "Study Group of the Great Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** of Latin American students studying in Europe; the members of **the "Study Group of the History of Revolutionary Activities and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** of Latin American students studying in Europe; **the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation; the "Committee for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** of the members of the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine in Aden; **"Committee of Workers for Study of the Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** in the Near and Middle East; **"Committee of Students for Study of the Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** in the Near and Middle East; **"Study Group of the History of the Revolutionary Activities and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** of African students studying in Europe; the members of a **"Study Group of the Revolutionary History and Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** in Europe; the members of a **"Study Group of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung"** in Southeast Asia; **the Nouakchott City Youth League of Mauritania; the Osaka Prefectural Women's Association**, Japan; the director and employees of **the Tokyo Trade Company, Ltd.**, Japan; **the Hyogo Prefectural Liaison Council for Japan-Korea Workers' Solidarity and Exchange; the Central Executive Committee of the Oman and Arab Gulfs Liberation People's Front**; and **Sano branch**, Tochigi Prefecture, of **the Japan-Korea Association**. (KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG's Work Is Great Document Brightly Illumining Road Ahead of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle

Symposium Held in Algiers on President's Classic Work, "Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible"

PYONGYANG, Feb. 1 (KCNA)—A symposium of representatives of revolutionary fighting organisations of the three continents in Algeria for studying "The Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible," an immortal, classic work of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, was held in Algiers on January 11 on the occasion of the week of international solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples, according to a report from Algiers.

Put in place of honour on the platform was a portrait of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

A letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the symposium amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

The symposium was attended by representatives of the "Study Group of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the members of the Mission of the Brazilian Fighting Organisation, the Angolan People's Liberation Movement, the African National Congress of South Africa, the Self-Determination and Independence Movement of Canary Islands, the Chilean Anti-Fascist Resistance Organisation, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, the Pan-African Youth Movement, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and Arab Gulfs, the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and the South West African People's Organisation in Algeria.

Speaking at the symposium Antonio Cubilo, General Secretary of the Self-Determination and Independence Movement of Canary Islands, said: Today we are holding a symposium on "The Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible," an immortal, classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. This is of tremendous significance for the revolutionaries of the three continents in grasping the theoretical and practical problems to further develop the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. national-liberation struggle.

He continued:

The work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is a scientific document and encyclopedic textbook which gives comprehensive answers to the urgent theoretical and practical problems awaiting solution in developing the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the world revolutionary movement.

Holding high the revolutionary idea, the great *Juche* idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people defeated Japanese imperialism, shattered to smithereens the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism and are now successfully building socialism.

The Korean people have demonstrated the great vitality of the immortal *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The *Juche* idea of the leader is shedding radiant rays on the road ahead of the world revolutionary struggle and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the prevailing external and internal situation and the historic experience of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, proved that today U.S. imperialism is precisely No. one common enemy of the world oppressed peoples. He taught that the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation and independence should be waged everywhere in the world with the spearhead of attack directed to U.S. imperialism and it should be dismembered so that it cannot arrogantly invade other nations or interfere in their internal affairs any longer.

In fact, U.S. imperialism is now committing aggression and plunder by instigating the reactionaries in different parts of the world—south Korea, Indochina, the Middle East, Africa and Chile—and intensifying its ideological, cultural and economic infiltration into other nations.

Under such circumstances, for the revolutionaries of the world, for us fighting for the liberation and independence of the countries, U.S. imperialism is No. one target of struggle and it is the first and foremost task to check and frustrate its policies of aggression and national split.

This work of genius of the leader expounds the strategical problems and ways for the fulfilment of this task.

The purpose of our study of the work of Comrade Kim Il Sung "The Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible" is to find a correct way in the struggle and have a key to victory in the fight against the U.S. imperialists, the most truculent common enemy at present time.

We are convinced that we will surely emerge victorious in the revolutionary struggle when we advance along the road indicated by the Marxist-Leninist textbook run through with the original *Juche* idea of the leader and we learn from the successes, experience and exploits achieved by the heroic Korean people under his wise leadership in the anti-imperialist, national liberation revolutionary struggle and the struggle for socialist construction.

A. Al Franzi, representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, spoke next.

This work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly analyses the world strategy of the U.S. imperialists at present time and concretely indicates the fighting strategy and ways of the world revolutionary people for frustrating and smashing it, he said, and stressed:

This work is a great document brightly illumining the road ahead of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Addressing the symposium, Bayard Demaria Byato, chief of the "Study Group of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the members of the Mission of the Brazilian Fighting Organisation, said:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader, said in this work:

"Revolutionaries should be prepared for all forms of struggle; and they should effectively advance the revolutionary movement by properly combining various forms and methods of that struggle—political, economic, violent, nonviolent, legal and illegal. Counterrevolutionary violence is indispensable to the rule of all exploiting classes. Human history as yet knows no instance of a ruling class submissively turning over its supremacy nor any instance of a reactionary class meekly waiving its power without resorting to counterrevolutionary violence."

We will surely win final victory when we, taking his words as the guiding principle, further consolidate and expand the theatre of our struggle and courageously fight with arms in our hands to beat back the U.S. imperialists and smash the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime of their puppets, not fearing any sacrifices.

The symposium was addressed also by Soares Dasilva, representative of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement; Khalid Saida, representative of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and Arab Gulfs; and Samnuzi Alrela, deputy representative of the South West African People's Organisation.

The speakers stressed that this work of the leader is a classic document in which the theoretical and practical problems of the world revolutionary movement and the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle are consummated in a scientific way and it points to the road ahead of the struggle of the world revolutionaries.

All the attendants of the symposium evinced the firm determination to achieve the sacred cause of struggle for smashing the imperialist colonialists and all reactionaries headed by the U.S. imperialists and attaining independence and liberation, democracy and freedom.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Flays Criminal Acts of U.S. & Saigon against Peace Accord on Vietnam

PYONGYANG, Jan. 31 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely denounce all the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who are wantonly wrecking and trampling underfoot the peace agreement on Vietnam and fully support the just stands manifested in the statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam made public respectively on January 24 and 25.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique must strictly implement the Paris Agreement on Vietnam and immediately stop all acts of aggression and interference against the Vietnamese people.

So stressed the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued yesterday on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam."

The Paris Agreement on Vietnam is a great victory won by the heroic Vietnamese people in their long-drawn arduous struggle for the freedom and liberation of their fatherland and a shining, common victory of the peace-loving peoples the world over, the DPRK Foreign Ministry statement pointed out, and said:

Over the past one year the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have strictly implemented the Paris Agreement on Vietnam and made sincere efforts for a fair settlement of the South Vietnam question.

But the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique have committed the criminal acts of crudely violating and gravely undermining the agreement from the start.

The U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a lesson from the defeat they sustained in face of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, are persisting as ever in the military intervention and interference in South Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists keep more than 24,000 military personnel in South Vietnam in the guise of "civilian advisors" and refuse to dismantle the military bases for aggression in South Vietnam. They illegally introduced large quantities of arm and ammunition, airplanes, tanks, guns and other lethal weapons and means of war and transferred them to the South Vietnamese puppet army.

The U.S. imperialists have not thoroughly fulfilled their commitment to sweep mines in the waters of North Vietnam, frequently infiltrated reconnaissance planes into the airspace of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to commit espionage and openly ranted that they would "resume" the bombing of North Vietnam if necessary.

At the active instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Vietnamese puppet clique are conducting almost every day military operations to occupy the areas under the control of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

They, wantonly violating the articles of the ceasefire agreement on stopping military operations unconditionally, conducted the "gnawing operation" against the liberated areas, letting loose all the oppressive machines and injured and murdered a large number of peaceable civilians in South Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese puppet clique keep detaining more than 200,000 political prisoners, barbarously suppress the patriotic people who support peace and national reconciliation and harmony and obdurately hamper the formation of the National Council of Reconciliation and Concord comprising three equal segments, which is the unanimous desire of the people of all strata in South Vietnam.

Owing to the sabotages of the ceasefire agreement by the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique, today a state of war persists as ever in South Vietnam and complete peace has not been restored there.

The situation in South Vietnam remains tense and no progress has been made in the solution of the South Vietnam question. This is ascribable directly and entirely to the violation of the Paris Agreement by the U.S. imperialists and their continued military intervention and interference in South Vietnam.

However, the U.S. imperialists are conducting a false propaganda to make it appear as if the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam "violated" the agreement.

This is a habitual, deceptive trick of the U.S. imperialists to cover up their criminal military intervention in South Vietnam and interference in her internal affairs in violation of the ceasefire agreement and to mislead world public opinion.

All facts show with added clarity that the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists has not changed and they are very craftily scheming to keep their neo-colonial rule over South Vietnam and perpetuate the division of Vietnam by instigating the South Vietnamese puppet clique in accordance with the aggressive tenet of the notorious "Nixon doctrine."

With no desperate machinations can the U.S. imperialists attain their aggressive ambition against Vietnam or block the triumphant advance of the Vietnamese people.

Today the Vietnamese people are closely watching all the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppets and height-

(Continued on page 2)

Your Solidarity with 10th Congress of Chongryun Wanted

All our readers are kindly requested to wire congratulations to the 10th Congress of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) to be held on February 23, 24 and 25, 1974, in firm solidarity with its patriotic cause of accelerating Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, defending the democratic and national rights of the Korean residents and preserving world peace.

All solidarity messages are to be addressed to the Korean Hall, 2-14-15, Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (18)

Great Victory in Anti-Japanese Revolutionary War

Leaving Hall No. 26, I then moved on to Hall No. 27. I found myself in a solemn frame of mind when entering this hall.

On display in this hall are the exhibits showing the historic victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

My first gaze was held by a large picture of Mt. Paekdu-san, a lofty mountain of the revolution, standing out against the blue sky. It held the central place on a wall.

The portrait of the leader which was reverently put in the central part of the picture especially held my eyes.

This reflects our people's great expectation and trust in Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and national hero who was the hope and beacon and the great sun of our nation in the dark days of national suffering when even the midday sun and the full moon had lost their lustre.

The Korean people were deprived of everything and trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialists. But as they had Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who would deliver the fatherland and the nation, the Korean people looked forward to the day when they would meet him in the liberated fatherland, cherishing deep in their minds unshaken faith in the future and great pride.

No bayonet or iron chain could suppress the Korean people's intense loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung and their love of him, for they believed in him wholeheartedly and followed him with deep respect.

On the wall in red letters are the words reading "Kim Il Sung, Commander of Korean Independence and a world-famous general" and on display below are the materials showing our people's ardent reverence for and their loyalty to the leader.

It was hard to pass a propaganda leaflet entitled "Commander in Mt. Paekdu-san." The leaflet published by the members of an organization of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in the Pungsan area in South Hamgyong Province in the first half of the 1940's, was an expression of their reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation. It reads:

"Mt. Paekdu-san is renowned in Korea. It is a lofty mountain, hence the name, Paekdu. There, in the depths of the mountain an unrivalled general, the Commander of Korean Independence, has his camp. Who is this general? He is the famous Commander of Korea, General Kim. General Kim flies in all directions as if by magic. General Kim is the Commander of Korean Independence and a world-famous general. General Kim brings sunlight to the Korean peninsula by annihilating the Japanese army. The Japanese warlords fall like dead leaves in the autumn before General Kim's famous tactics. They seek escape even at the mention of General Kim's name. That is why our compatriots throughout Korea are filled with confidence in victory. General Kim will win victory after victory and bring independence to Korea."

I also found here poems and pictures dedicated to the leader. They were written or drawn by the members of the ARF local branches.

I paused now before a secret document of Japanese imperialism and many Japanese publications reporting that even children, to say nothing of young and old Koreans, loved and respected the leader as the greatest man.

The secret document tells that in 1944 bold letters reading "Kim Il Sung, Commander of Korean Independence" were found inscribed on the ceiling of the steerage of the Koanmaru, a ferryboat plying between Pusan of Korea and Shimonoseki of Japan, and this shocked them.

Through these historic exhibits, I could know well that at that time our people fought on stubbornly under the enemy's harsh repression looking up to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and the saviour of liberation, filled with the firm conviction that as long as he was leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle Korea would surely be liberated.

With the coming of 1943, as the KPRA made an increasing number of sallies into the homeland and the political workers sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung intensified their activities in all parts of the country, workers, peasants, youth and students showed an increasing tendency to respond to the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by him.

The materials on this are on display in the hall.

As I paused before the photos and materials I learned that in 1944 Comrade Kim Won Ju, a cousin of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and many other young patriots in South Pyongan Province formed a revolutionary organization called the "National Liberation Corps" and while expanding its forces made preparations for an armed revolt secretly.

The materials show that they worked out a detailed programme of action to join up with the KPRA in the great battle for national liberation which was approaching, and pushed ahead with their plan to rise in armed revolt in and around Pyongyang when the time was ripe.

There is an exhibit showing workers in Pyongyang building a secret iron workshop and manufacturing weapons, motivated by a desire to join the KPRA led by the leader and take part in the final battle to liberate the homeland from the yoke of Japanese imperialism. Another exhibit shows that in August 1944 young Koreans dragooned into the Japanese imperialist marine corps stationed in Chinhae, South Kyongsang Province, formed a secret organization and planned a mutiny to coincide with advance into the homeland of the KPRA led by the leader.

Studying the materials on display, I deeply realized that the desire and attempt of our people to join in the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by him were an irresistible trend of the time.

Also seen on the adjoining wall are the materials that tell of the feats performed in the sacred war for fatherland liberation by the men of the KPRA guided by the leader, and of the miserable defeat of the enemies.

Here in this hall I saw with deep emotion the pictures representing the KPRA units' fighting at Sosura, their landing operations at Unggi, Rajin and Chongjin upon the order of the leader, photos on KPRA men disarming the Japanese imperialist aggressor troops and a large picture showing the people overjoyed with liberation.

We were attentively listening to the curator. To cope with the fast-changing situation, the leader saw to it that men of the KPRA made full preparations to bring about the great revolutionary event and on August 9, 1945 he issued an order to finally defeat Japanese imperialism and liberate the homeland. Following the order of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the KPRA units broke through the Japanese "impregnable defence line" in an instant and advanced with irresistible force. They liberated Unggi, Sosura, Rajin, Chongjin, Namyang and many other districts in the northern part of Korea one after another and made the Japanese imperialists surrender unconditionally.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung thus realized the historic cause of national liberation which our people had longed for so much.

Then on to a group of sculptures delineating the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and the materials on the revolutionary traditions. Kept in place of honour they reflect the earnest desire of our people to inherit generation after generation our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions built up by the leader during the 15-year arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

A red flag exhibited on a wall attracted my attention. Inscribed in it are the words of the leader:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle, after overcoming the basic weaknesses present in the early years of the Korean communist movement, laid the organizational and ideological groundwork for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party and established the most glorious revolutionary traditions of our people."

This teaching of the leader inscribed in gold letters made us realize its true meaning more clearly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the father of the immortal idea of *Juche*, firmly established *Juche* in the Korean communist movement, creatively applied and developed, for the first time, Marxism-Leninism to suit the specific conditions of the Korean revolution, put forward unique revolutionary line and strategy and tactics and splendidly put them into effect.

In the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he established the glorious revolutionary traditions, the historical roots of the Korean revolution.

The main elements of the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the leader during the anti-Japanese armed struggle are the ideological system of *Juche*, valuable revolutionary achievements, rich experiences in struggle, the revolutionary work method and the mass style of work. These constitute the valuable revolutionary heritage and the firm assets of the Korean revolution to be carried forward in its entirety by our Party and people from generation to generation.

Proudly I raised my head, as my eyes met the works of the leader published in many countries and "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas."

From seeing these publications I realized more clearly that the brilliant revolutionary traditions created by the leader were making their way with great impact to many revolutionary peoples of the world.

Leaving this hall, I was filled with firm resolve to carry on with undiminished vigor and totally devote myself to the task of defending and safeguarding with all thoroughness our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions and carrying them forward for generations, with great pride in making revolution under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kwak Chun Man
(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

Main Points of "Theses on Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"

Set forth in this article are main points of *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country* which was published on February 25, 1964 by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a classic Marxist-Leninist treatise on the ultimate solution of the rural question under socialism —creation of a classless society through the elimination of the industry-agriculture gap.

The last 10 years have witnessed an enormous change being wrought in the rural areas of the DPRK as indicated in the theses, uplifting Korean agriculture to the stage of industrialized farming.

The bold-faced quotations are all from the theses.....Ed.

This photo shows the rural areas of the DPRK where a nation-wide irrigation network was completed long ago.

Basic Principles

"For the successful solution of the peasant and agrarian questions under socialism, three basic principles must be firmly adhered to in the rural work.

First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural districts;

Second, working-class leadership of the peasantry, assistance of industry to agriculture and support of towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

Third, guidance and management of the rural economy should steadily be brought closer to the advanced level of industrial enterprise management, links between ownership by the whole people and cooperative ownership should be strengthened, and cooperative ownership steadily brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

The agrarian question under socialism is that of developing the productive forces of agriculture to a high level and make the life of the peasants bountiful, on the basis of the continuous strengthening of the socialist system established in the countryside.

It is also the question of abolishing the backwardness in the countryside left over by the exploiter society and of gradually obliterating the distinctions between town and country.

Major Tasks

The basic tasks for socialist rural construction, therefore, are to vigorously push ahead with technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the rural areas; to increase support to the countryside and to strengthen the state guidance of cooperative farms.

Firstly, irrigation and mechanization, electrification and chemicalization of agriculture should be completed in order to carry out the technical revolution in the countryside.

All farm work should be mechanized and a comprehensive mechanization of agriculture should be effected by consolidating and further expanding the successes already achieved in irrigation.

While the electrification of the countryside and chemicalization are stepped up in an all-round way, the achievements of agricultural science and advanced farming techniques should be introduced on a broad scale and the intensive methods of farming should be further developed.

Secondly, the tasks for a cultural revolution in the countryside can be outlined as follows:

The level of general knowledge and technical level of the peasants should be raised. The ranks of agricultural technical cadres should be rapidly expanded and their qualitative composition steadily improved at the same time.

It is also one of the important tasks in the cultural revolution to further improve the conditions of the peasants so that they may lead a cultured life. The outdated way of life and customs of all descriptions in the countryside left over from the old society should be cleanly swept away and the conditions should be guaranteed to enable the rural people to lead a decent and cultured life.

Thirdly, the most important task in the ideological revolution is to arm the rural people with the great revolutionary idea of the President, his *Juche* idea.

The task for vigorously pushing ahead with the ideological revolution in the countryside is, first of all, to firmly arm the peasants with the teachings of President Kim Il Sung and the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea. Education of the peasants in the revolutionary traditions should be strengthened. Communist education should be energetically carried out among the peasants, with class education as its main content.

Fourthly, in order to increase support to the countryside, state investments in the rural areas must be increased and greater material and technical assistance given.

Assistance in the form of labour should be strengthened to the rural areas and all necessary measures taken for the betterment of the peasants' life. The socialist strongholds in the countryside should be further consolidated politically and ideologically.

Finally, in order to strengthen the state guidance of cooperative farms, it is necessary to guide agriculture in a masterly way and render more effective assistance to the cooperative farms, by drawing on the advantages of management committees. At the same time, the provincial rural economy committee and the Agricultural Commission in the center should enhance their roles and functions.

Role of County

Stress is placed on the necessity of the regional base and the task for enhancing the role of county.

"An important question in giving leadership to geographically dispersed objects of work like those in the countryside is to designate an area of a certain size as the unit for unified leadership and, with the unit as a base, to give direct leadership to all the objects of work within that area."

What does the necessity of the regional unit and base mean and what are the conditions that are required to be created?

It is necessary to give unified and direct guidance, for the objects of work in the countryside are dispersed geographically.

It is also necessary that the size of a regional unit should be moderate and that there should be no wide difference in the natural, geographical and other conditions.

In the countryside of the DPRK, the county is the most suitable regional unit and base for such purposes.

What is the task for enhancing the role of the county?

The first is to intensify the role of local industry in the county.

The second is to increase the role of its supply-center.

The third is to increase its influence as the base of cultural revolution.

The last is to strengthen the county Party committee's leadership in the rural areas.

County Party Com.

The county Party committee is the lowest leading organ of the Workers' Party of Korea and the general staff for all county work.

"All our county Party committees must strengthen the Party's leadership over economic and cultural affairs in the countryside, intensify the Party's political work in the rural areas and thereby fully perform their duties as the general staffs for all rural affairs in the counties."

Unless the county Party committees improve their leadership in the rual areas, the role of the county in the construction of the socialist countryside cannot be enhanced and, accordingly, the rapid rural development cannot be ensured.

The county Party committee is required:

First, to successfully play the role of helmsman in the development of the rural economy and in cultural construction in the countryside.

Second, to directly organize and carry out Party work and political-ideological work there.

Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country is of great theoretical and practical significance.

It is a great program for the socialist and communist construction in the countryside and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for accelerating the revolution and construction.

Thanks to guidance according to the theses, the DPRK is today called a world-famous model country in the socialist building of the countryside.

The theses powerfully inspires the people in their new struggle and firmly guarantees their victory in the struggle.

The theses gives a great stimulus to the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of the south Korean people.

It is an immortal Marxist-Leninist classic which has made a great contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory, the international communist movement and the revolutionary movements of the world.

It raised the scientific theory of communism on a new, higher plane, by giving a new, full-scale and all-round answer to the rural question.

At the same time, it dealt a decisive blow to the opportunist tendencies and defended the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

Lastly, it demonstrated the superiority of the system of socialist rural management

(Continued from page 1)

ening revolutionary vigilance.

The South Vietnamese people are firmly defending the liberated areas, meting out a deserved punishment to the enemy for their military adventures and dealing a telling blow to them.

In conclusion the statement stressed: If the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys continue to take the road of aggravating the situation in South Vietnam, violating the ceasefire agreement in defiance of the opposition of the Vietnamese people and the fair opinion of the peace-loving peoples of the world, they will certainly sustain a more ignominious defeat in face of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Juche-Oriented Best Socialist System Of DPRK

Today a fierce struggle is going on between the socialist and imperialist forces in the international arena.

In this struggle the imperialists and all reactionaries, seized with the fear of death, are hell-bent on malignant slanders and calumnies and spreading a distorted representation of socialist society by all means in an attempt to undermine the influence of the socialist system.

Today when the two systems—socialism and capitalism—are resolutely opposed to each other in all fields, whether to ensure the decisive victory of the socialist system or not depends largely, after all, on how to give full scope to the superiority of this system.

This is a serious question raised by our time. The great leader President Kim Il Sung has established the most superior socialist system in the DPRK generalized the precious experience gained in this course and thereby founded an original idea and theory on the socialist system to give an excellent solution to this question.

President Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"Our socialist system is the best social system under which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society serves the working masses."

This teaching of the leader is an outstanding idea which gives a most scientific exposition of the revolutionary essence of the socialist system on the basis of the immortal *Juche* idea. This is an outstanding revolutionary theory which, for the first time in history, gives a profound explication of the revolutionary essence of the socialist system in the essential aspect of the life of the working masses, the master of this society, attaching the greatest importance to them.

The socialist system is a social system which the working masses establish to realize their demand with an ardent desire to live firmly taking their destiny in their hands. It is an advanced social system under which they are masters of the state power and the means of production.

Therefore, the greatest importance should be attached to the working masses and their position and role in society be taken as a basis in expounding the essence and superiority of the socialist system. Only when the stand of attaching the greatest importance to the working masses, the masters of society and state, in solving all matters and of making everything serve the working masses is firmly maintained, can the socialist system be consolidated and developed and the cause of socialism and communism be brilliantly accomplished.

This essential demand of the socialist system has been realized most thoroughly and comprehensively under the socialist system of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea established and led by the leader.

President Kim Il Sung taught:

"Today all our government policies are geared to the interests and happiness of the workers, peasants and other working people; all the wealth of society is dedicated to the promotion of their welfare."

The socialist system of the DPRK is the most advanced, superior social system which makes the working people become the genuine masters of the state and society and ensures a happy material and cultural life to them. The DPRK values most the working masses and respects their personality and rights to the utmost.

The socialist system of the DPRK which comprehensively embodies the *Juche* idea is a precious fruition of the fifty-year long glorious and brilliant revolutionary struggle of the great leader and a shining embodiment of his lofty communist virtues.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has wisely led the Korean revolution most complex and full of trials, holding high the banner of the *Juche* idea, and built the most superior socialist system in the northern half of the Republic which had suffered an eclipse and had been backward in the past.

The leader successfully brought to accomplishment the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, getting over all difficulties with the internal forces of the Korean people. He has pushed ahead with socialist construction at an exceptionally high rate even under hardest conditions, thereby turning the Republic into a powerful socialist state as we see today and further consolidating and developing the socialist system of the Republic. As a result, the Korean people have become a most proud people in the world having the best socialist system and leading an independent and creative life to their heart's satisfaction.

Under the socialist system of the Republic all working people have become the masters of the state power and the means of production and political freedom and rights are fully guaranteed to them and they are bringing into fullest bloom the social and political life which is more precious than their physical life.

With the rapid growth of the material and cultural wealth of the country all the working people of the Republic are leading a more bountiful and cultural life.

Under the socialist system of the Republic economy and culture are developing at such a high rate as unimaginable under the capitalist system.

It is the essential superiority of the socialist system of the Republic that the entire people are closely united like a living organism with the leader as the centre. This is the main force impelling the socialist society of the Republic and the source of its solidness.

Indeed, the socialist system of the Republic typifies the socialist system and serves as its model because it has been established by the leader and brilliantly embodies the *Juche* idea.

The original idea and theory of the leader on the socialist system have brought scientific communism onto a new, higher stage and furnished a powerful weapon to defend the purity of the socialist system to the end.

The founding of this theory has thoroughly smashed the machinations of the class enemies of all hues who defame and distort the socialist system. And the people have come to possess a powerful revolutionary weapon to give full play to the advantages of the socialist system, having the most correct understanding of it.

DPRK Sets Up Diplomatic Relations With Libya, Gabon

PYONGYANG, Jan. 29 (KCNA)—A joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Libyan Arab Republic was agreed upon in Damascus.

According to the joint communique, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Libyan Arab Republic decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level and exchange diplomatic missions in order to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all fields on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

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A joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the Gabon Republic and exchanging diplomatic missions between them was signed on Jan. 29.

This brings to 66 the number of the countries which established diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

Chongryun Yesterday and Today Under Banner of Juche (1)

Chongryun workers and resident Korean nationals in Japan are seen here making an intensive study of the works of genius authored by President Kim Il Sung in order to equip themselves with the immortal Juche idea.

Pre-Liberation Plight

Relatively few Korean people had lived in Japan before the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea. Korean residents here totaled only several hundred in those days.

Korea had been turned into a virtual colony of the Japanese imperialists after Korea's annexation to Japan. Special attention should be paid to the fact that World War I, the China-Japan War and World War II made the Japanese imperialists forcibly take many Korean people to Japan in the names of "draft" and "conscription."

At one time Koreans here numbered 2,400,000.

Koreans here dreamed of the day when all the Korean people could live in a liberated fatherland, looking up to the anti-Japanese torch which the great sun of the Korean nation, President Kim Il Sung, had kindled in the sacred Paekdu range of mountains at a time when the heavy clouds hung over the fatherland. Koreans here were then resolved to live as true Koreans, fighting all insults and humiliation.

The defeat of the Japanese imperialists resulted in the liberation of Korea on Aug. 15, 1945. Then a large number of Koreans here returned to the beloved fatherland, shouting "Let's go home."

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, however, manoeuvred to prevent Koreans' repatriation, with the result that the Koreans who remained here were unable to return home. They now reach over 600,000 in number.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, said as follows about the origin of the question of overseas Koreans:

"As for the question of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, it is, in essence, a matter which came into being as a result of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in our country in the past."

As the President said, Korean residents in Japan are a product of the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea. Therefore, Koreans here should struggle to defend their national unity and dignity.

Koreans here formed the Federation of Korean Residents in Japan (Joryon) in October, 1945, in order to defend their national rights and interests.

In September, 1949, it was ordered disbanded by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries who were waiting for a chance to turn Japan into an important strategic base for the invasion of Korea.

In this way, Koreans' movement in Japan was put to a hard trial.

At this juncture, President Kim Il Sung who defeated the Japanese imperialist armies founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Sept. 9, 1948, the real fatherland of Koreans, in the liberated fatherland. As a result he gave Koreans here their homeland and gave them the honor of being overseas citizens of a sovereign state. He also extended warm care to Koreans here so that they might make a great contribution to the defence of the DPRK citizenship of overseas Koreans and to the reunification of their fatherland.

Chongryun's Formation

In the early days of the movement of Koreans in Japan, President Kim Il Sung made clear its true objective.

He said that Korean citizens in Japan, though they lived in Japan, had to struggle for the Korean revolution and develop patriotic work for the country's reunification, prosperity and development, maintaining their independent stand, while going hand in hand with the democratic forces in Japan.

Following these teachings, the President proposed wise and creative line for the movement of Koreans in Japan.

The new line called for establishment of the *Juche* idea in their movement.

May 25th, 1955, saw the birth of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), as an organization of overseas citizens of the DPRK, representing the will and interests of Korean nationals here.

The founding of Chongryun was a great victory of the invincible *Juche* idea and a valuable fruition of the profound leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung said in the congratulations sent to Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun CSC on its 15th birthday:

"It was only after the formation of Chongryun representing the unanimous will and inalienable rights and interests of the compatriots in Japan that Juche could be thoroughly established in the movement of the Koreans in Japan and principled unity and solidarity based on the unitary ideology of our Party be achieved."

Indeed, the formation of Chongryun marked a radical turn in the struggle and life of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan.

Juche-Oriented Development

In the past nineteen years Chongryun has traversed a victorious and glorious road, keeping step with fatherland which has developed and prospered day by day, under the brilliant rays of the great *Juche* idea.

With a scientific programme for struggle and work method based on the *Juche* idea, Chongryun's work entered its new stage of development.

Chongryun has regarded it as its honorable top-priority task to thoroughly educate all its functionaries and Koreans in Japan in the great *Juche* idea.

Wherever Koreans live, one can find a "room for the study of the revolutionary history of President Kim Il Sung" as a base for learning his *Juche* idea, glorious revolutionary history, wise leadership and lofty virtues.

Through this work, Chongryun has become a powerful organization which will never waver in any violent storm, by arming the entire organization with his *Juche* idea and guaranteeing on this basis unitary guidance by the Chongryun center.

During the past Japanese imperialist colonial rule, millions of Koreans here suffered unbearable multreatment, national oppression and exploitation as homeless people. They were kept in bond-labourers' pens and were forced to work like slave day and night at hazardous places.

But today, they are overseas citizens of an independent, socialist state. They are energetically engaged in the patriotic activities for the fatherland and nation.

The results are marvellous, indeed.

Today Chongryun has under its wing 49 local headquarters, over 300 chapters and 2,000 branches in all parts of this country, from the northernmost island of Hokkaido to the southernmost island of Okinawa Prefecture.

It has 13 member organizations such as the League of Korean Youths in Japan, the Union of Korean Democratic Women in Japan and the Federation of Korean Merchants and Industrialists in Japan and runs 14 business organs. Then, Chongryun has been developed into a firm mass organization deeply rooted in the Koreans here.

Chongryun has established wide networks for mass education such as adult schools and youth schools as well as the regular system of democratic national education. It also has many propagandists and educators to staff these facilities.

The number of periodicals published by Chongryun including the daily "Choson Sinbo" has increased from four to thirty-five in the past 19 years. They are published in five languages—Korean, Japanese, English, French and Spanish—and sent to 147 countries and areas of the world.

(To be continued)

S. Korean Side Must Adhere to Spirit Of N.-S. Joint Statement

North-South Coordination Commission Vice-Chairmen Meet at Panmunjom

PYONGYANG, Jan. 30 (KCNA)—Vice-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission met at the Panmun Pavilion in the portion of our side in Panmunjom at 10 on the morning of January 30 at the proposal of our side, according to the spokesman of our side to the North-South Coordination Commission.

Present there on our side were Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, vice-Chairman of the North-South Coordination Commission, and on the south Korean side vice-Chairman Chang Gi Yong. Two technical personnel from each side were also present.

Our side spoke first there.

Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, vice-Chairman of the North-South Coordination Commission of our side, said:

In the last two rounds of meeting of the vice-Chairmen views were exchanged about a series of problems arising in normalizing the work of the Coordination -Commission and reorganizing and enlarging the North-South Coordination Commission, through which the two sides confirmed the desire to normalize the talks as early as possible and found that they had a common view on the necessity to reorganize and enlarge the Coordination Commission by including in it representatives of political parties and social organizations.

Persistent Treachery By Seoul

To our regret, however, strange things totally contradictory to the spirit of the July 4 north-south joint statement are taking place one after another in south Korea these days, quite contrary to our expectation, he pointed out, and said: Proclaiming the so-called "emergency measures" on January 8, the south Korean authorities made the brigandish assertion that south Korea is now in the "last extremity" allegedly owing to the "communist provocations" and before and after the proclamation Pak Jung Hi and Kim Jong Pil repeatedly made provocative outcries, alleging that "the north committed provocations" and "no one knows when and how the communists may start invasion."

South Korean side proclaimed the "state of national emergency" under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion" in December 1971 when the preliminary talks started between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south and the sentiments for peaceful reunification were running high in south Korea, and deliberately aggravated the situation and intensified the suppression of the south Korean people. When it cooked up the "October revitalization" under the proclamation of the "extraordinary martial law," they also vilified us again.

And more unpardonable are the provocative outcries of Kim Jong Pil for "confrontation," ranting that the "ideal of revitalization" is to "establish a system for showdown with communism" and "its basic purpose is to prevent communist aggression." At the end of all this, the south Korean authorities announced the so-called "June 23 statement" last June, in which they openly declared the "two Koreas" policy they had long pursued.

The vice-Chairman of our side sternly pointed to the perfidious crimes of the south Korean ruling circles. He stated: The south Korean side, while sitting face to face with us and holding the dialogue, slandered us and staged the farces of proclaiming the "state of emergency" and fabricating the "October revitalization," and openly declared the "two Koreas" policy. All this is an act flouting us, the other party of the dialogue, and the south Korean people who aspire after the peaceful reunification and an act running diametrically counter to the spirit of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

He referred in detail to the stand of our side which has made all sincere efforts for the country's peace and peaceful reunification.

Recalling that our side set forth the three principles of national reunification already in the first days of the north-south dialogue and after the announcement of the July 4 north-south joint statement with the principles as the main content our side advanced fair and aboveboard proposals on reunification to implement them, he went on:

In June last year when the authorities of your side made public the "June 23 statement" which announced it as a policy to create "two Koreas" and openly pursued the nation-splitting policy, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward as a national salvation proposal the historic five-point program of national reunification to prevent the freezing of the national split and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our side's proposals, as their contents clearly show, are intended to put an end to the confrontation between the north and the south and achieve unity by all means, to prevent the split and promote reunification, to solve the question of the country's reunification not by a few specified persons but by the united efforts of the whole people and to accelerate reunification as early as possible, not wasting time.

But, the south Korean side has turned down all our reasonable proposals on the untenable pretexts of "period" and "conditions" and, contrary to our proposals, sought only the north-south confrontation and division and pursued the war policy, he said.

In particular, since the fabrication of the "October revitalization" the south Korean authorities have been openly taking the road of strengthening the posture of confrontation with us, talking about "harmony of all people," "building of strength" and "all-out security," he noted, and continued: They cried for "anti-communism" and "prevail-over-communism" and incited antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south with a greater zeal behind the signboard of "harmony of all people." They have sought dependence upon outside forces and tightened still more their collusion with U.S. and Japanese imperialism under the slogan of "building of strength" and spurred on war preparations, reinforcing armed forces and expanding armament under the name of "all-out security."

The maintenance of peace in our country till now under this condition has been possible entirely thanks to the patient and tireless efforts of our side for peaceful reunification, he stressed. It, he said, is like a guilty party filing the suit first to vilify us with outcries over "southward invasion," reversing this stark fact.

The vice-Chairman of our side continued:

If your side has the intention to admit the fact as it is, it should not ascribe the situation created in south Korea today to the "threat of southward invasion," but assume it all to itself.

Under the cloak of "revitalisation," the democratic rights of the people are harshly suppressed and they are deprived even of the elementary freedom of expression of will, the outside forces continue to be introduced to infringe upon the interests of the nation and violate its dignity. It is only too clear what consequences will be brought about under such situation.

Furthermore, even *"kisaeng* tourism," "prostitution tourism," is practised under the pretext of "earning foreign exchange" to sell the beautiful chastity of south Korean women to the Japs. What national dignity is there? Who would remain a passive onlooker to such national disgrace?

Remarking that the seriousness of the situation and its root cause should be found within south Korea, to be more exact, in the wrong policy of the south Korean authorities, he sternly denounced the shameless acts of the south Korean ruling group which ascribes the so-called "last extremity" of crisis in south Korea to the fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

Pointing out that the hostile acts against us and the suppression of reunification movement have been further intensified around the enforcement of the so-called "emergency measures" in south Korea, he said: This constitutes a grave obstacle to the nation-wide patriotic struggle of our people for national reunification and casts a dark shadow on our dialogue, too.

We consider that this stand of the south Korean side is a matter of the attitude toward the north-south dialogue and a matter of the stand toward the July 4 north-south statement and finally a matter of the position toward reunification, he said.

In fact, he said, the south Korean side reveals through its actual deeds that it desires confrontation, not unity, schemes for division, not reunification and seeks two Koreas, not one Korea.

In conclusion he said that if the south Korean side truly wants reunification, it should abandon the present stand. He demanded that it should bear full responsibility for what it had committed, revoke its slander hurled at us and give clear assurances that it would faithfully fulfil the July 4 north-south joint statement in the future and, at the same time, ensure free activities of the political parties and public organisations in south Korea and provide conditions for the free participation of all the political parties and public organisations as well as people of all strata in the nation-wide patriotic work for the reunification of the country.

Reorganization Proposed

Then, the contact discussed the question of the reorganization of the North-South Coordination Commission.

Referring to the overtures of the south Korean side to reorganize the Coordination Commission on a more or less ten-men scale which had been made at the second contact, the vice-Chairman of our side declared that if that proposal was followed, the reorganization of the Coordination Commission would be practically meaningless and, furthermore, it did not take into consideration the reality in which south Korean political parties and public organisations of broad circles and public figures of all sections at home and abroad earnestly demand that they be allowed in the Coordination Commission.

He made clear the stand of our side on the reorganisation of the Coordination Commission.

He said that it would be advisable to reorganize the composition of the Coordination Commission in such a manner that it would allow the extensive participation of representatives of the authorities and representatives of all political parties, organisations and people of all walks of life at home and abroad. He proposed that about 60 to 70 bodies including the authorities and political parties, organisations and Korean organisations overseas participate in the Coordination Commission on each side, each body sending 5 to 10 representatives or more according to its character and scale.

Underscoring the necessity to raise the rank of members of the Coordination Commission, while expanding its scope, he held that the representatives of the authorities should be of minister rank or above, including the vice-Premier, and the representatives of the political parties should hold the rank of department director of their cental committees or above, including their heads and political committee members, and the representatives of the social organisations and collegians should be responsible personages including heads and deputy heads of the relevant organisations.

And he made it clear that those persons and organisations inciting national split, not to mention the members of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," are not qualified to participate in the sacred joint body of the nation discussing and solving the question of the reunification of the country.

"Non-Aggression Pact" Ruse

At the contact the south Korean side came out with the so-called "non-aggression pact" which has nothing to do with the question of national reunification and let loose a tirade, mumbling about "peaceful co-existence."

With regard to this, the vice-Chairman of our side stated: One can hardly understand why the south Korean side brought forward the "non-aggression pact" although our side had already advanced reasonable proposals that could firmly guarantee the peaceful reunification of the country. He roundly exposed the aims sought by the south Korean side in this "pact" and its unreasonableness, citing indisputable facts.

Stressing that the most principal factor that might trigger off armed clashes in our country is the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression, he declared: Nevertheless, the south Korean side proposes the conclusion of a "non-aggression pact" with these aggressor forces remaining in south Korea. This reveals that it does not truly want the peace of the country, but tries to justify the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces' occupation of south Korea and maintain the tension between the north and the south.

The "non-aggression pact" brought forward by the south Korean side is designed to keep the nation split into two under the name of "making peace durable" and pursue "peaceful co-existence." This is, in the final analysis, intended to artificially separate peace in our country from the question of peaceful reunification and put off the solution of the reunification question indefinitely, he noted, and continued: If this is tolerated, there would be peace in name only and antagonism and distrust and confrontation between the north and the south would persist endlessly and there would be no peace at all.

Judging from all these facts, the "non-aggression pact" put forth by the south Korean side is an extension of the policies of confrontation, split and war which it has so far pursued and it is nothing but a shield for evading the just proposal of ours for concluding a peace agreement and is intended to freeze the division of our country and put into practice its "two Koreas" plot under the cloak of "peace," he noted. If, he continued, the south Korean side truly wants peace in our country and peaceful reunification, it should not come out with the ridiculous call for a "non-aggression pact" inconsistent with the cause of peace and peaceful reunification, but accept the just proposal of ours for the conclusion of a peace agreement.

Sharply refuting the twaddle of the south Korean side about slanders and calumnies, he said, citing concrete instances, that it is none other than the south Korean ruling group which started mud-slinging first in violation of the points of agreement between the two sides on refraining from slandering at the other side and which stooped to any infamy in vilifying the other side of the dialogue.

He demanded of the south Korean side to stop such base acts as vilifying the other side like the guilty party filing the suit first in an attempt to cover its own treacherous crimes.

It was agreed upon at the contact today to have the next contact between the vice-Chairmen of the two sides on February 27.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed)

KCNA Spokesman Flays Seoul Authorities for Slinging Mud at DPRK

The smear campaign against the northern half of the Republic is getting more malignant than ever before in south Korea these days.

On January 5 and 22 south Korean "minister of culture and information" Yun Ju Yong in his so-called "statements" vilified us, reversing black and white, with much ado about the "slanderous radio broadcasting toward the south." On January 26 the south Korean "observer" to the United Nations in a "statement" hurled groundless slanders and calumnies at us.

These mud-slinging trumpeters frantically harped on the same string in south Korea and abroad that we "are carrying on a slanderous propaganda" and "blighting the prospect of the north-south talks," heatedly inciting "north-south confrontation" and "anti-communist" consciousness.

The Pak Jung Hi clique's despicable row is nothing but a smokescreen to cloak their anti-popular and treacherous nature and divert elsewhere the attention of the people, quench the flames of the struggle against fascism and for democracy spreading further in south Korea and help themselves out of the hopeless bog.

As widely known, we have faithfully observed the July 4 north-south joint statement solemnly signed by the north and the south and made every sincere effort for its implementation.

As far as the mud-slinging between the north and the south is concerned, it is not us but the south Korean ruling quarters themselves, the noise-maker over "slander," who were the first to launch it in violation of the agreement between the two sides from the beginning.

Since the very day of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement the south Korean authorities have not stopped even a day their slander against us but increased its intensity with each passing day.

The south Korean authorities have not only committed perfidious acts vilifying and abusing us with the mobilization of all brands of subsidized propaganda media and paid trumpeters but also staged everywhere in south Korea without interruption such puppet shows as "anti-communist lectures," "anti-communist exhibitions," "anti-communist rallies" and "anti-communist composition" to which no one has lent an ear, decrying our most fair policies and reasonable proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and freely distorting facts about and slandering our advanced socialist system and the brilliant realities of the northern half of the Republic. Not content with this, they even let loose the provocative blast that they will "let the Taeguk flag fly" on the peak of a northern mountain of the northern half of the Republic, crying for "destruction of the socialist system."

But, out of the earnest desire for an early attainment of the peaceful reunification of the country, we have shown much patience with these thoughtless acts of the south Korean authorities and repeatedly warned with a great deal of civility the south Korean side at the first and third meetings of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission and through many other channels that it should stop its smear propaganda against us and return to the spirit of the north-south joint statement.

But, the south Korean reactionary group employed cunning subterfuge each time to wriggle out of the predicament, saying that "it is difficult to control the press media." When they were tongue-tied, sternly called to task by us, they pledged that they would "never do it again."

But, things have not changed after that in the least.

The south Korean authorities have not fulfilled even the points agreed upon at the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission on stopping the radio broadcasting toward the north and toward the south from zero hour on November 10, 1972, in order to implement the agreed points of the north-south joint statement. Moreover, the day following that meeting, they continued their slander propaganda against us under the name of "radio social education" and sharply extended the hour of broadcasting and increased its time to make it specialize in vilifying us. They even got their subsidized newspapers and radios to carry and air "serialized programmes" to intensify their slander propaganda as never before.

Moreover, they are conducting a hostile propaganda against us to a higher pitch of late, resuming the mud-slinging at us through the loudspeakers installed along the front-line, which had been suspended for some time, and expanded the theatre of the smear campaign even abroad, circulating pamphlets and documents full of lies and fabrications in great copies.

Accustomed to slander and vilification, they have gone so far as to make a groundless assertion by connecting the broadcasting of the radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" with us.

As for the radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," it has nothing to do with us.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification is a revolutionary Party founded by south Koreans themselves for the freedom and liberation of the south Korean people. The Party is broadcasting its voices underground to the masses of people because the south Korean rulers suppress and illegalize its patriotic activities.

The south Korean authorities must not try to connect us even with the underground broadcasting of the south Korean revolutionaries in a far-fetched way, turning away their faces from this reality, but stop suppressing the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and had better legalize its activities even now.

All facts eloquently prove that those who have been slandering and calumniating the other side in wanton violation of the agreed points of the north-south joint statement from the beginning are none other than the Pak Jung Hi group of traitors and it is also precisely they who have brought the north-south dialogue to a deadlock and are laying one hurdle after another in the way of reunification.

The south Korean authorities never open their mouth without provoking and speaking ill of us. But they must clearly bear in mind that such clumsy drama of theirs can deceive no one.

If the south Korean authorities felt they were touched on the raw by our due answers given to their slander and calumny each time, they must frankly admit their crime, that is, they started first slander and vilification, and stop it against us from tomorrow.

If the south Korean authorities have even the slightest intention to achieve the country's peaceful reunification, they must not take the road of aggravating the north-south relations but honestly implement the north-south joint statement and the points of agreement between the two sides.

Should the south Korean authorities, defying our repeated warnings, continue their slander propaganda and provocative acts against us and seek only the north-south confrontation and the national split, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

(KCNA)

All Koreans Denounce Japan Militarists Reinvading Korea

Rodong Sinmun Flays Tanaka's Outburst

PYONGYANG, Jan. 29 (KCNA)—Today's Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) in a commentary bitterly denounces Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka who, speaking at the Diet on January 24, called the period when the Japanese imperialists enforced a colonial rule over Korea after invading her an "age of merger of the two countries" and contended that they "annexed" Korea to Japan allegedly with the "consent" of the Korean people and went the length of raving that someone feels "grateful" for the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and it was a "fine age."

Tanaka's utterances, the commentary says, are a shameless jargon intended to justify and embellish the Japanese imperialists' aggression of Korea and colonial rule over her through the distortion of history and with sheer lies and an intolerable mockery of and insult to the Korean people.

History sternly indicts the Japanese imperialists who stamped out the sovereignty of the Korean people at the point of the bayonet and faked up the brigandish "Korea-Japan annexation treaty" that led to annexing Korea to Japan by manipulating such traitors to the nation as Li Wan Yong and Song Byong Jun and established a most brutal colonial rule over Korea and mercilessly bled the Korean people white and forced only starvation and death upon them and committed all manner of infernal acts to stamp out everything national and make the Korean people their permanent colonial slaves, the commentary notes, and continues:

The Korean people still vividly remember the past crime-woven history of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and curse and denounce it still today.

The revived Japanese militarists, far from repenting of their aggressive crimes against Korea in the past, are making shameless efforts to beautify and justify them. This tells that they are blinded with the wild ambition to reinvade Korea.

Ever since the day the Japanese militarists raised their heads, revived under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, they have openly stepped up their manoeuvres to stage a comeback to Korea, openly letting loose such aggressive outcries as "it would have been better if Japan had ruled Korea 20 years longer" and "Korea assumes even greater importance" to Japan.

Moreover, the Japanese militarists are today stepping up intrusion into south Korea, conducted by the Pak Jung Hi traitors, and leaving no stone unturned in their desperate bid to reduce south Korea to their complete colony.

Tanaka's outburst brought into the open the vile intention of the Japanese militarists who recall with a nostalgic mood their old position of the colonial ruler over Korea, obsessed with ambition for reaggression on Korea and bent on reinvasion of south Korea.

Japanese militarism, like U.S. imperialism, is the most truculent and shameless aggressor.

The Korean people who know well of the brigandish nature of Japanese imperialism will heighten vigilance, together with the entire Asian people, against the Japanese militarists and fight resolutely against their aggressive moves in the future, too.

The great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists are desperately trying to invade Korea and other Asian countries and become the 'leader' of Asia. But this is no more than a fantastic daydream."

The Korean people today are not the Korean people yesterday and the Asian people today are not the Asian people yesterday.

With no amount of attempt can the Japanese militarists ever realize their aggressive designs on Korea and other Asian countries. They should not attempt to launch another aggression on Korea and other Asian countries, foolishly trying to justify their historical crimes in the past days, but frankly repent of their past crimes and give up the aggressive designs.

Seoul-Tokyo "Agreements on Continental Shelf" Null, Declares Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, Feb. 3 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people declare the so-called "agreements" on the continental shelf "concluded" between the south Korean authorities and the Japanese militarists null and void, not recognizing them.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared this in a statement issued on February 2 in denunciation of the "agreements" on the continental shelf faked up between the south Korean clique of traitors and the Japanese militarists on January 30.

Under these "agreements", the statement says, the "dominium" and "right of exploitation" of the greater part of the continental shelf in the South Sea of our country which abounds in oil and other seabed resources fell into the hands of the Japanese militarists under the cloak of "establishment of boundaries" and "joint exploitation" and the like.

This diametrically runs counter to the interests of the Korean people and infringes upon the sovereignty and interests of our country.

The "agreements" on the continental shelf cooked up between south Korea and Japan are documents of treacherous nature and aggressive documents opening a broader way for the Japanese reactionary forces' reinvasion of south Korea, the statement notes, and continues:

The continental shelf of our country is inviolable since it is a precious wealth for the grandeur and prosperity of our nation and no one has the right to deal with it against the interests and will of the Korean people.

By concluding the "agreements" on the continental shelf with the Japanese militarists the south Korean rulers intended to satisfy the avaricious claims of the foreign imperialists for the continental shelf of our country and seek "guarantee" for their "security" and get a few dollars in return for this.

With nothing can the south Korean clique of traitors justify their criminal acts of transferring to the Japanese militarists the continental shelf and seabed resources in the South Sea of our country.

It is clear to everyone that the Japanese militarists, openly plundering our country even of the seabed resources on the strength of these "agreements," will become more undisguised in their political, economic and military aggression on south Korea with this as a momentum, the statement points out.

The entire Korean people, it continues, bitterly denounce the south Korean authorities' never-to-be-condoned treacheries in selling off the precious wealth and interests of the country to the foreign imperialists, fawning upon and submitting to them, and vehemently condemn the Japanese militarists' shameless aggressive acts in plundering the continental shelf and seabed resources of our country.

The south Korean authorities must clearly know that if they keep to the road of treacheries, clinging to the coattails of foreign forces in disregard of the just voices of the people strongly opposing dependence on and submission to the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, they will not be able to escape the stern judgement by our nation.

The Japanese militarists also should lend an ear to the angry voices of the Korean people and other Asian peoples denouncing Japan's reinvasion manoeuvres and not rashly lay their hands on our territory.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will never tolerate the infringement upon and plunder of the resources of our country, but fight resolutely to defend the sovereignty and interests of the country, the statement declares.

Outbursts by Japanese Rulers

Printed here are excerpts from the intolerable chauvinistic outbursts made by the successive Japanese prime ministers and other government officials and leading members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, justifying their colonial rule over Korea and insulting the Korean people....Ed.

Prime Minister **Tanaka Kakuei** said in the Diet plenary session on January 24, 1974:

"The Korean people are grateful to Japan for having taught them the knowhow of growing laver" and "they are praising the marvellous Japanese compulsary education system which has been maintained in south Korea up till today."

In his joint statement with Nixon made public in November, 1969, his predecessor **Sato Eisaku** said:

"The security of the ROK is essential for Japan's own security, too" and "we appreciate the U.N. efforts to maintain peace in Korea."

Former Prime Minister **Ikeda Hayato** said:

"I know little of the Japanese outrages in Korea after its annexation by Japan. I don't think that Japan owes any debts to Korea."

Yoshida Shigeru, former Prime Minister, said as a Japanese official mission in his talks with the late Kennedy in Washington in 1962:

"Japan should be entrenched in Korea like Ito Hirobumi." (Ito was the first prime minister of Japan after the Meiji restoration: 1868)

This was in response to Kennedy's jargon, "Japan has rich experience in Korea, as she ruled there for about 40 years. Japan is urgently expected to deal with the Korean affairs, exploiting the experience to the full."

On the other hand, the late **Ono Bamboku,** former vice-President of the Liberal-Democratic Party, the boss of Japanese militarism, on his visit to Seoul to attend Pak Jung Hi's "presidential inaugural ceremony" in December, 1963, said:

"Pak Jung Hi and I are very intimate like son and father. My attendance to his presidential inaugural ceremony is, so to speak, a congratulatory visit for my own son."

Earlier, he said as follows:

"Now that a military regime has been established in south Korea, everything will go on as Pak Jung Hi likes....Therefore, if we provide Pak Jung Hi with some money, he can work well in defiance of the press and the national assembly."

Shiina Etsusaburo, present vice-President of the LDP, said:

"If Japan is called imperialism because of her annexation of Korea and the attempt to bring concord to the five nations in Manchuria (present northeast China), she is a glorious imperialism...."

In a press conference at the Japanese Foreign Ministry in January, 1965, **Takasugi Shinichi,** the chief delegate to the 7th round of "ROK-Japan talks," said:

"It is arbitrary for the Korean people to demand that Japan make apology for the past Japanese rule. Creating Japanese surnames for the Koreans and changing Korean names into the Japanese were both a good thing. These measures were taken to assimilate them for equal treatment. This was far from being exploitation or oppression."

He also said:

"Japan dominated Korea. But, our country did good things there. Although someone is blaming Japan for that, she tried to develop Korea. In south Korea, there are no trees in mountains today, because Korea became independent from Japan. For another 20 years, if she had good terms with Japan, the situation would have been different. The war nullified our efforts. We wish we had had Korea for another 20 years...."

Kubota Kanichiro, the chief delegate to the third round talks in 1963, said:

"It is in violation of international law to think that the independence of Korea was achieved before the conclusion of the peace agreement between Korea and Japan....The Japanese rule benefited Korea herself, too."

This true intention was confirmed by the official publication "Monthly Investigation" of September, 1964 published by the Japanese cabinet secretariat investigation office.

Quoted from "Foreign Policy in Period of Nuclear Weapons and Japan's Security" Korean policy as follows:

"Historically, the principal purpose pursued in Japan's foreign policy has been in keeping south Korea out of the hostile forces. After the Meiji era (1868), both the Japan-China War (1894) and the Japan-Russia War (1904) were the just wars which were waged by Japan with justifiable reasons to fight for. They were undertaken to prevent south Korea from being dominated by the hostile forces. A dangerous shift in balance of forces on the Korean Peninsula is sure to be caused by a domestic collapse of south Korea.

Particularly, the south Korean economy is facing bankruptcy....Japanese aid to the ROK is of much significance....The stabilization of south Korea with economic aid from Japan is helpful for a stable situation in the Korean Peninsula and peace in the Far East."

S. Koreans Furious with Tanaka

Political parties and public organizations of south Korea are now giving vent to their fierce anger at the remarks of Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka at the Diet on January 24 justifying the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea in the past.

A spokesman of the opposition Democratic Unification Party issued a statement on January 29 denouncing as a "revelation of the aggressive subconsciousness of Japan" the utterances of Tanaka.

That day, a number of representatives of the party thrust a letter of protest against Tanaka's piffle at the Japanese "Ambassador" to south Korea.

On the same day a spokesman of the other opposition New Democratic Party published a statement denouncing Tanaka's outburst and strongly demanding that "Tanaka immediately retract it."

The Christian Church Council also denounced Tanaka's remarks as an "outcry giving rise to national resentment."

More than 10 members of an organization staged a street demonstration on January 29 against Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka's unpardonable outburst.

At around 4 in the afternoon that day they thronged to the "embassy" of the Japanese militarists in Chongro district, Seoul, and pasted a wall paper condemning Tanaka.

After the demonstration they thrust a written protest at the Japanese "Ambassador" in the name of over 360 members of their organization, declaring: "We warn Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka." "Tanaka must promptly retract his statement and make an apology. If he refuses to apologize, we, grey-haired old men, will take an action."

Women's organizations published a statement on January 29 denouncing the shameless aggressive outburst of Tanaka.

The statement was signed by 24 women's organizations including the Young Women Christians Association. It noted that the Tanaka's balderdash "bespeaks" that the Japanese militarists "do not repent of the past policy of aggression in the least and have not yet given up their original nature."

The statement strongly demanded that Tanaka retract the high-handed utterance at once.

An organization formed with old folks issued a statement on January 30. Saying that it "feels irrepressible wrath" at the arrogant outburst of Tanaka, the statement demanded that Tanaka should "cancel it at once and make an open apology" and "give assurances that there would be no more attempt to justify the Japanese imperialist colonial rule" and that "aggressive nature and superiority complex be uprooted from the mind" of the dishonest circles of Japan.

On the other hand, in Japan the January 26 issue of "Akahata," the central organ of the Japan Communist Party, carried an article severely criticizing Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka's outburst.

Chongryun's Statement

The Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) stated in a statement issued on January 31:

We resolutely denounce with surging national resentment the treacherous act conducted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of surrendering the continental shelf in the South Sea of our country to the Japanese militarists against the will and interests of all the Korean people.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are plotting to reinforce the "'ROK'-Japan joint operation system" to deal with "emergency" under the pretext of "protecting economic interests and rights" by ushering in Japanese monopoly capital.

We should interpret Pak Jung Hi's vicious attempt in the light of the fact that they take "continental shelf development" as "assurance of security," clamouring that the development of marine sources will become the mainstay of national security and a major key to the consolidation of the "anti-communist system" and "anti-communist military strategy" in and after the 1970s.

It is in violation of the sovereignty of our country that the Japanese militarists signed "the 'ROK'-Japan continental shelf development" with the Pak Jung Hi gangsters who represent in no way the will of all the Korean people and, therefore, are not in a position to do so.

Analysis

Under the just concluded aggressive "agreement on the joint development of the continental shelf" the Seoul puppets surrendered to the Japanese militarists parts of the fourth, fifth and sixth and the whole of the seventh minining districts southwest of Cheju Island in the South Sea of our country.

Korea's territorial continental shelf is reported to have the world's largest oil reserves which the oil-hungry Japanese militarist monopoly capitalists are hell-bent on exploiting.

Any joint exploration is feasible only when it is to be conducted on an equal footing in terms of technology, personnel, funds and shares of profits.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have no viable technology and necessary funds among others; this means that the Japanese will take over all the technological and financial aspects and in turn, all the profits, while giving a small amount of pocket money to the Pak Jung Hi traitors.

It is clear that the Pak Jung Hi clique is a mere handful of pro-Japanese traitors and splittists whose job it is to keep south Korea as a colony of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, perpetuating the division of the country.

The oil and other rich seabed resources in the vast South and West Seas of our country are a precious wealth for the interests of the entire Korean people and the prosperity and development of the Korean nation.

The question of the seabed resources, therefore, is a matter pertaining to the national interests and sovereignty of the Korean people.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi clique have already left the continental shelf in these seas at the disposal of the U.S. and British imperialist monopoly capitalists to gratify their greed for power and seek their own personal luxury. They recently traded off without hesitation even the "right to exploit the continental shelf" in the South Sea to the Japanese militarists.

What is more intolerable is that the Pak Jung Hi clique conducted such criminal acts at a time when they are clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists more tightly than ever before, crying themselves hoarse for the "building of national strength."

They are now raving that they would be "ruined without the aid of Japan" and they would "not spare due cooperation for the security of Japan."

It is nobody's secret that they seek in this to increase the military potential and speed up the war preparations by relying on the strength of the Japanese militarists as well as U.S. imperialism and thus repress the patriotic democratic forces in south Korea, shore up their crumbling military fascist dictatorship.

They are thus attempting to realize their wild design of "prevail-over-communism unification."

All this is evident from the Japanese control of the economy.

Some 63 per cent of all the direct foreign investments in south Korea as of the end of last August are Japanese ones, twice the American.

During last year alone, the Japanese accounted for 95 per cent of all the foreign investments.

It is also reported that this year Seoul decided to induce more than 1,450 million dollars of foreign capital, an increase of 40.5 per cent over 1972.

The Japanese are in firm control of south Korea's national economy, light industry, agriculture, fisheries and all the key branches such as electricity and cement.

A half of foreign banks in south Korea are Japanese-owned.

Japanese penetration of the south Korean economic fabrics has reached a point where south Korean factories are totally dependent on Japan for their raw materials and funds.

U.S. Press Opinions on "Emergency Measures"

Reprinted here are roundup of opinions expressed in major American dailies towards the latest fascist "emergency measures" imposed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in a desperate struggle to stifle the mounting anti-"government" movement in south Korea.

The New York Times in its January 14 editorial commented:

"President Park is unlikely to contain the growing protest movement with new repressive measures. The students, having felt their strength and noticed how Thailand's students recently brought down a military regime, cannot fail to recall Korea's long tradition of student revolts. Students in 1929 set off the most serious nationalist revolt in a half-century of Japanese occupation. In 1960, they toppled the repressive government of President Syngman Rhee.

"Washington and Tokyo need to take a more active role in urging a return to democratic procedures."

The New York Times in its January 13 article dispatched from Seoul said: Some opponents and diplomats here believe that the dissidents will continue, though driven underground.

"The important question is still the spring," a Western official with long experience in Korea remarked. "What happens when the schools reopen we will have to wait to see."

The Christian Science Monitor in its January 17 editorial said:

"There is a note of desperation about south Korean President Park Chung Hee's latest crackdown on the opposition.

"Plainly he was alarmed by the scale of the grass-roots demand for revision of the authoritarian Constitution he introduced in October, 1972.

"The new repression is a cause for deep concern. At the moment the universities are closed for the winter vacation, and the students, whose anti-Park demonstrations in the fall spearheaded the campaign for constitutional reform, are temporarily deprived of their rallying grounds. Much depends on what their reaction will be when they return to their campuses in the spring.

"The possibility of a head-on clash between the Park regime and forces demanding a return to democracy cannot be ruled out.

"Thoughtful observers of the Korean scene say that the situation can not go on indefinitely as it is, given the strength and feelings of the democratic opposition. The U.S. should therefore be using all its influence to persuade Mr. Park to modify his police-state methods and show more conciliation."

The Christian Science Monitor in its January 21 article wrote:

"Now our mouths are just for eating," remarked one Seoul resident sardonically after hearing of the emergency measures outlawing any criticism of President Park Chung Hee's strongman Constitution.

"Our country belongs to not people, but Park!" sputtered another young south Korean. "I hope we restore true and pure democracy."

What Mr. Park is trying to avoid at all costs, observers in Seoul believe, is a confrontation between students and troops when the universities open in late February after the winter recess. The general opinion is that Mr. Park could not depend on the army to shoot in such a confrontation.

Discontent with Mr. Park's rule already may have outstripped inhibitions. This year, dissidents have not been silenced in private conversations in the way they were under martial law 15 months ago. And Mr. Park's successive crackdown by now have created an issue of conscience for the Christian churches in the area of civil rights.

Furthermore, Mr. Park's attempt to politically segregate the laborers from the students may not work. South Koreans are highly literate, with a reverence for education—and with a higher ratio of university attendants than England. And for centuries Korean students have played an honored role of political leadership by demonstration.

The ultimate key to Mr. Park's tenure, however, lies with the army, and no outsider knows the situation there.

There are plenty of grievances among the colonels over favoritism in promotion, however. There also is a dislike of Mr. Park's primary control institution, the KCIA. And there is a spillover of Christian alienation into the army—with Christian conversions in the military soaring in the past year.

In addition, some colonels may share in the whispered feeling of bureaucrats that Korea's modern economy simply cannot be managed any longer by political fiat and rampant bribery.

If these feelings coalesce into an anti-Park movement among the colonels, President Park could find himself in a weak position.

Last year he jailed, fired, or transferred the heads of all three of the main institutions of his power in south Korea: the Seoul Area Command, the Army Security Command, and the KCIA.

S. Korean Thugs Commit Fascist Barbarity

The Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang on January 31 committed hideous fascist outrage "sentencing" to 15 years of prison terms and 15 years of "disqualification" Chang Jun Ha and Paek Gi Wan, democratic figures of south Korea who had initiated the "one million signature campaign" against dictatorship and for democracy, at a "verdict trial" on February 1 that followed a "prosecution trial."

The fascist gang arrested them on January 15 and subjected them to brutal tortures and persecution before referring them to a murderous trial called "extraordinary military tribunal," a fascist military judicial body, and imposed above penalties upon them.

This is an extension of a most heinous suppression and murderous atrocities of the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique against the south Korean people and democratic figures of all strata who fight against fascism and for democracy and aspire after the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, after proclaiming "emergency measures," a de facto "emergency martial law," and is a death-bed frenzy of the scoundrels to maintain the fascist "revitalized system" at any cost and prolong their days.

As already reported, Chang Jun Ha and Paek Gi Wan, together with 30 democratic figures of south Korea, initiated the "one million signature campaign" at the end of last year for the purpose of destroying the barbarous "revitalized constitution" and "revitalized system" of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and establishing a democratic system and successfully pushed ahead with it with the undisputed support and encouragement of all circles, thus powerfully inspiring the struggle against fascism and for democracy in south Korea.

This reflected the unanimous desire of the south Korean people fighting against fascism and for democracy and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and it was a just action for its realisation.

When the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy shook the fascist ruling system to its very foundation, growing in scope and strength, the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen, much upset, proclaimed the fascist "emergency measures" and resorted to brutal repression. They are now feverishly scheming to impose barbaric penalties upon patriotic people and democratic figures and murder them.

These fascist atrocities are an example showing how frantically the Pak Jung Hi traitors utterly isolated from the people are trying to suppress and break the surging fighting spirit of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy.

In addition, on February 2, the Pak Jung Hi thugs at a fascist "extraordinary military tribunal" committed another fascist brutality by imposing prison terms ranging from 5 to 10 years on 7 patriotic students of Yonse University in Seoul who had fought against fascism and for democratization.

The fascist blackguards arrested these students on January 24 on charges of "violation" of the so-called "emergency measures" and put them to savage tortures before imposing the above heavy penalties upon them.

With no amount of brutal suppression can the Pak Jung Hi clique arrest the struggle of the south Korean students and people for destroying the fascist dictatorship, winning democratic freedom, and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country or save themselves from the abyss of ruin.

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